

LIX.—Two new Coccidæ from New Mexico.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Orthezia Annæ, sp. n.

Adult female.—Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim., with ovisac 8 millim. Body above covered with white secretion, which forms lateral and subdorsal longitudinal keels; dorsum marked by a furrow. Ovisac with eight longitudinal ridges above, none below.

Legs and antennæ dark brown, antennæ varying to pale brown, legs to brown with black tarsi.

Tibia about as long as femur, tarsus about half as long as tibia. Claw large, only slightly curved.

Antennæ with the third joint slightly longer than the second, but somewhat constricted in the middle, so as to appear in some specimens like two joints. First joint about as long as second. Lower lip elongated, as usual in the genus.

Derm with numerous small spines, similar to those of *O. insignis*, but not placed quite so closely together.

Larva.—Legs sepia-brown, tarsus decidedly longer than tibia; claw long and slender, nearly straight.

Antennæ 6-jointed; 6 as long as $3+4+5$, which are about equal and shortest; 3 slightly longer than 4 or 5, 2 longer than 1. Formula 6213 (45).

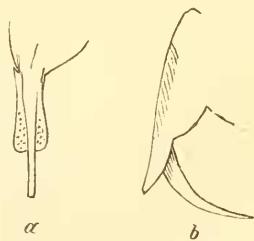
Adult male.—Length of wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. Body, legs, and antennæ black, dorsum of thorax pitch-black. Wings pale grey or greyish white, with the costa black. Eyes strongly faceted.

Legs bristly, tarsus less than $\frac{1}{3}$ length of tibia.

There is a brush of white caudal filaments, not covered by secretion, over ten in number; they are longer than the wings. The wings seen against a dark surface appear white and are slightly iridescent.

The genitalia are more elongated than in *O. insignis* as figured by Douglas.

Hab. Las Cruces, New Mexico, on a Chenopodiaceous plant (*Atriplex canescens*?), July 28, 1893.



Orthezia Annæ, ♂.—End of abdomen from different individuals: *a*, seen from beneath; *b*, from the side.

I found this species while collecting larvæ of *Lycæna exilis*, which abound on the same food-plant. I find, however, that Prof. Townsend actually discovered the insect, specimens obtained by him being in the collection of the New Mexico Experiment Station.

I name this species after my wife, who died Sept. 14, 1893.

The United-States species of *Orthezia* are at present imperfectly known. Walker described *O. americana*, and, although his description was quite imperfect, it is generally admitted that he had before him a species found in the North-eastern States on various herbaceous plants. Prof. Comstock (1881) figured and redescribed Walker's species, which until lately remained the only known representative of its genus in the country.

In 1888 Mr. Ashmead described *O. Edwardsii* from California, but he knew only the male, and the female still awaits discovery. In 1891 Mr. Douglas published his *O. occidentalis*, based on specimens found by the present writer in ants' nests in Colorado. Of this the adult male is undescribed.

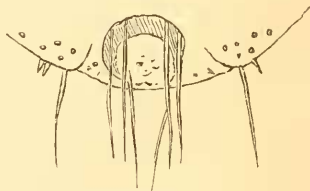
O. Annæ, which is easily distinguished by structure and habitat from the above, is thus the fourth *Orthezia* detected in the United States. A fifth species, *O. insignis*, Douglas, has lately been found by Mr. R. H. Pettit in hothouses in New York State; but this is properly a member of the West-Indian and Mexican faunas. The most northern locality yet known for it out of hothouses is Guanajuato, Mexico, whence I have received specimens from Dr. A. Dugès.

Bergrothia Townsendi, sp. n.

A small oval species, covered by a white sac, 3 millim. long.

Antennæ of seven joints (in one specimen there seemed to be eight); 7 longest, longer than 5+6, which are shortest; 2 and 3 about equal, 4 a little shorter. Formula 7 (123) 465. Joints with whorls of a few short hairs; last joint with three such whorls and four longer hairs at the tip.

Tibia $\frac{3}{4}$ length of femur; tarsus a little over (on hind leg not over) half length of tibia. Digitules of claw with large knobs; tarsal knobbed hairs ordinary. Trochanter with a long



Bergrothia Townsendi, ♀.—End of abdomen.

hair. End of tibia with a stiff bristle on inner side. Claw rather short, curved.

Anal ring with six very distinct hairs. Posterior tubercles inconspicuous, each emitting a hair similar to that on the anal ring.

Sides of body with many round gland-spots, and margin with pairs of short spines at intervals, at least on the posterior part of the body.

Lower lip elongated as in *Orthezia*, with about ten hairs. Rostral filaments short.

After boiling in caustic soda the insects appear pale reddish brown or almost colourless; they do not appreciably stain the liquid.

The above description refers to the adult female; larvæ were found with them in June 1893, but the male is as yet unknown.

Hab. In the main street of Las Cruces, on leaves of *Fouquieria*.

When I first examined this insect I supposed it might be identical with the *Signoretia* sp. recorded by Prof. Townsend as found on *Larrea*; but I now doubt whether this is the case. It is certainly not a species of *Signoretia*, Targ.-Tozz., although as found living it has much superficial resemblance to *S. atriplicis* as figured by Maskell. It does, however, appear to be a *Signoretia*, Kraatz, which is the same as *Westwoodia*, Sign., and *Bergrothia*, Kraatz—the first two names being preoccupied. Maskell would not separate *Bergrothia* from *Dactylopius*, and certainly it is difficult to draw any satisfactory line between these genera, owing to the number of aberrant *Dactylopius* spp. described by him and others of late years. The present species, though placed in *Bergrothia*, does not agree in all respects with the accepted definition of that genus, but it is much further removed from typical *Dactylopius*.

This is the first of its genus to be described from North America; but an unnamed species has been mentioned as occurring on blue-grass in Indiana &c. ('Insect Life,' ii. p. 327).

The following is a list of the Coccidæ at present known from New Mexico:—

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| 1. <i>N. g.</i> , n. sp., <i>Riley, MS.</i> | 6. <i>Bergrothia</i> <i>Townsendi, Ckll.</i> |
| 2. <i>Dactylopius</i> sp. (? 3 spp.). | 7. <i>Orthezia</i> <i>Annæ, Ckll.</i> |
| 3. <i>Coccus</i> , sp. n., <i>Ckll., MS.</i> | 8. <i>Prosopophora</i> <i>rufescens, Ckll.</i> |
| 4. <i>Lecaniodiaspis</i> <i>yuccæ, Riley, MS.</i> | 9. <i>Ceroplastes</i> <i>irregularis, Ckll.</i> |
| 5. <i>Pseudococcus</i> <i>helianthi, Ckll.</i> | 10. — <i>artemisiæ, Riley, MS.</i> |
| | 11. <i>Lecanium</i> <i>robiniarum, Dougl.</i> |

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| 12. <i>Lecanium</i> sp. (? 2 spp.). | 16. <i>Aspidiotus uvæ</i> , v. <i>coloratus</i> ,
<i>Ckll.</i> |
| 13. <i>Pulvinaria</i> <i>Macluræ</i> , <i>Kenn.</i> ,
<i>MS.</i> , <i>Fitch.</i> | 17. ——— <i>perniciosus</i> , <i>Comst.</i> |
| 14. <i>Signoretia</i> sp., <i>Towns.</i> | 18. ——— <i>rapax</i> , <i>Comst.</i> |
| 15. <i>Mytilaspis</i> <i>albus</i> , v. <i>concolor</i> ,
<i>Ckll.</i> | 19. ——— <i>convexus</i> , <i>Comst.</i> |
| | 20. ——— <i>Nerii</i> , <i>Bouché.</i> |

Nos. 2, 10, 12 (pars), 14, 18, and 19 I have not yet examined. A *Lecanium* found on pear at Las Cruces seems to be *L. Carye*, Fitch, but it may be only a variety of *robiniarum*, which occurs close by.

Agricultural Experiment Station,
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September 1893.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Travel and Adventure in South-east Africa: being the Narrative of the last eleven years spent by the Author on the Zambesi and its Tributaries; with an Account of the Colonization of Mashunaland, and the progress of the Gold Industry of that Country. By FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS, C.M.Z.S. With numerous Illustrations and Map. London: Rowland Ward and Co.

NOTHING could be more opportune than the appearance of this important work at the time when our countrymen are fighting in the interests of civilization against the savage Matabili—the prize being the fertile Mashunaland, of which Mr. Selous speaks as a country where Europeans can not only exist but even thrive, and in the exploration of which he has played a prominent part. The recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Author naturally prefers to be known as the scientific pioneer rather than the mighty hunter; and as his book has already been fully reviewed under both these aspects, we will direct our remarks chiefly to those portions of it which relate to natural history.

It must be within the recollection of most of our readers that in 1881 Mr. Selous published his experiences of nine years in 'A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa,' a work which, in addition to exciting episodes of sport, contained reprints of two valuable papers on rhinoceroses and antelopes read before the Zoological Society, and stamped the author as an observer of no ordinary character. During his residence in London in the above year he frequently visited the Natural-History Museum, where Dr. Günther and Mr. Oldfield Thomas called his attention to the sorry condition of